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General Conference Of Methodist Church To Fix the Policies

To Govern the Denomination of More Than 4,000,000 Members Next Four Years.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
 SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 1.—The policies destined for the next four years to govern over 4,000,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal church enrolled in 15,000 parishes throughout the world will be determined within the next four weeks by the twenty-seventh general conference of the denomination, which began here this morning. Nine hundred delegates, comprising equal divisions of clergy and laymen, have been chosen during the last year by 132 annual conferences in Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America to participate in the deliberations of this gathering, which is the world-wide legislative body of the Methodist Episcopal church. Among the non-clerical delegates are a few women, who have been eligible for membership since 1906.

In the opinion of leading members, this conference, by the nature of many of the questions to be submitted for action, will be the most important since the first general Methodist assembly was held in New York City in 1812. Many of the delegates come from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, France and Russia, where Methodists are

fighting on both sides in the European conflict. A place on the program has been given them to present their impressions of conditions in the war stricken lands, and for the first time since the outbreak of the war, to report to their co-workers the result of the struggle on their efforts for the spread of Methodism.

Neutral Countries.
 Other delegations will represent the churches in the neutral European countries, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, where normal conditions of church work have been overthrown. The mission fields of the Far East, where political changes of great importance have occurred since the last conference, will be presented by bishops, missionaries and native workers, who will also give an accounting of their labor.

While these churches from outlying fields are detailing the story of interrupted work and of hardships, the conference will deliberate upon a plan designed to unite a rift in the American church, brought about by the same differences of opinion that led to the Civil war. Since 1845, when the Methodist churches of the North and South separated over the existence of slavery, Methodist membership has been divided principally between the Methodist Episcopal church, North, and the Methodist Episcopal church, South, each with its own organization, but teaching

ANAEMIC PEOPLE

Need More Iron in the Blood.

If you are anaemic, you need more iron in your blood, and the tell-tale symptoms are a pale face, colorless lips, aching finger nails, poor circulation, and short breath, and more serious diseases are easily contracted when in this condition. Mr. W. H. Hodges, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "I suffered from the effects of bad blood, was run-down, dizzy, had headaches and did not feel like working. I had tried Beef Iron and Wine without any help. After taking Vinol four days I noticed an improvement and its continued use built up my blood and my bad feelings disappeared like magic."

The bad effects of poor, devitalized blood cannot be overestimated, and it is the peptonate of iron and the true cod liver extracts contained in Vinol, together with beef-epitones, that enriches the blood, improves the circulation and in this natural manner builds up health and strength. Try it on our guarantee. Stone & Mercer, Druggists, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Advertisement.

the doctrines of John Wesley. Other scattered bands have also occasionally left the mother church to form a separate Methodist denomination, of which, however, there are less than a dozen, with a membership much less than that of the two great divisions. Acting on a feeling prevalent both in the North and the South that these bodies should come together in organic unity again, the present General Conference will devote a portion of the sessions to discussion of plans intended to effect this union, with the possible addition of minor Methodist bodies.

Radical Change.
 A radical change in the law of the church is embodied in a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the appointment of bishops for races and languages, under which the election of negro bishops as presiding officers for negro churches would be authorized. A referendum vote, which is required by the church law to effect a constitutional change, has been in progress for nearly two years, with a result lacking the two-thirds majority necessary to effect a change in the constitution. Those who have advocated the enactment have stated that they will request the conference to take further action.

Practically none of the questions to be debated will concern doctrinal changes, but numerous suggestions will be made as for legislative amendments, submitted in the form of memorials previously adopted by the annual, or subordinate conferences.

Among these petitions is one for the restoration of the title of presiding elder for district superintendents; another recommending exclusion from the discipline of the clause requiring the retirement of bishops, and a third seeking the elimination of the prohibition against card-playing, dancing and theater-going by church members. At the last session of the General Conference this "amusement questions" was debated, but the rule was left practically unchanged. Objection has been made to this requirement on the ground that it is virtually invalid because of

the impossibility of enforcement. Those who favor its retention have urged that the tests for church membership are already low enough, and that the fact that large numbers of Methodists are obeying the letter of this law, indicates that it can be enforced if such a desire exists.

To Fill Vacancies.
 To fill places left vacant by death and by expected retirement, several bishops will be elected. The exact number will not be known until a report is made to the conference by the committee entrusted with matters relating to the episcopacy. It is predicted, however, that at least eight will be chosen. Election of bishops has always required a large number of ballots. As many as twenty-six were taken at the sessions in 1912.

The first session today was opened by the senior bishop, the Rev. Earl Cranston. The great part of the time was consumed in the procedure of organization. On the two ensuing days the Episcopal address, prepared by the board of bishops, which is accepted as the official declaration of the church on important theological, administrative and social problems, will be read. During the afternoon fifteen committees on the floor for the conference by delegates, and referred to the committees for action, and a later report. In the evenings the anniversaries of the church boards, and the reports of bishops and fraternal delegates from members of other denominations in this and foreign countries will comprise the program.

Although the number of those permitted to take part in the deliberations of the conference is limited to the 900 delegates, the attendance is expected to reach several thousand.

DON'T SUFFER WITH NEURALGIA

Musterole Gives Delicious Comfort

When those sharp pains go shooting through your head, when your skull seems as if it would split, just rub a little MUSTEROLE on the temples and neck. It draws out the inflammation, soothes away the pain—gives quick relief.

MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister.

Doctors and nurses frankly recommend MUSTEROLE for Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Frost-bites, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50.

Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S SONS AT THE FRONT



Left to right: Alfred T. Shaftnessy, Rene Redmond and Will J. Shaftnessy.

Lord Shaftnessy, Canadian peer and bred in the United States, has shown his loyalty to the British empire in many ways, not the least of which has been his determination that his sons shall risk their lives on the firing line. His two sons, Alfred and Will, and his son-in-law, Rene Redmond, enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war. Alfred Shaftnessy was killed in action several weeks ago.

LEWIS COUNTY NEWS EVENTS ARE REPORTED

Correspondent Keeps Tab of That Section for Readers of the Telegram.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)
 WESTON, May 1.—Dr. Roy Steinbeck, of Tremly's Pharmacy, was married Saturday to Miss Julia Lewis, of No. 2061 West 89th street, Cleveland, O. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Steinbeck will make Weston their home after a short bridal trip to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Mrs. Louis McGraw, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Oren R. Burk, of Glenville, were visiting friends and relatives in Weston and Lewis county last week.

Miss Louise Zobrist and Miss Virginia Moore, of Flatwoods, and Miss Opal Colebank were here while en route to Morgantown.

Wm. J. Matych is on a business trip to Parkersburg. While away from home Mrs. Matych will visit her brother, Joseph Boggs, at Shiloh.

Prof. Orville Boggs spent some time here last week visiting friends.

Miss Edna Douglas visited her sister here.

Miss Mary Malloy was in Clarksburg Saturday.

Hon. George Byrne was here last week on business.

E. C. Smith was here on his return to Morgantown where he teaches.

R. V. Malloy went to Parkersburg to a convention Saturday.

Mrs. Amanda Simms and little daughter, Catherine, were shopping in Clarksburg Saturday.

Miss Mollie Rubenstein was in Puckhampton Saturday.

Miss Josephine Curran has been visiting relatives at Flemington.

Miss Virginia Cummings was shopping Saturday in Clarksburg.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Griffin a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dunnington and daughter attended the funeral of Mrs. William Newton.

Mrs. Scott Vandervort and Mrs. Amy Ralston attended the funeral of Mrs. William Newton.

Rev. Father J. J. Swint has gone to Morgantown to hold a mission.

Miss Marguerite Clear, of Clarksburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Batley.

Miss Grace Goe returned from a visit to Clarksburg.

Miss Agnes Krauss is home on a visit from Pittsburg, where she has been in a training school.

Miss Hazel Dodge, of Clarksburg, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dodge.

Max Lynch, who came home a couple of weeks ago from the university, because of bad eyes, left Monday for a few weeks' visit before resuming his studies.

Miss Edna Luney and Miss Lottie Proudfoot, teachers in the primary department, had a picnic for the children at the close of school Friday.

BIG LUMBER MAN PRAISES TANLAC

Found Relief from Indigestion and Stomach Trouble So Recommends it to His Men.

Superintendent of Hewitt Lumber Company Talks.

"We send Tanlac out to our lumber camps in Kentucky," said R. A. Morris, superintendent of the D. E. Hewitt Lumber Co. "I suffered from indigestion, heartburn and sour stomach myself and had a most uncomfortable feeling after meals and food would sour. Friends recommended it to me and now I recommend it to my men and to everyone for I find Tanlac relieves all those conditions and I surely appreciate the good it did me for now I eat heartily and have no stomach troubles whatever," continued Mr. Morris whose home address is Kenova, W. Va.

Thousands have found this remarkable new remedy of the great laboratory worthy their highest endorsement and thousands recommend that anyone troubled with stomach, kidney or liver complaints, give it a thorough trial.

With the stomach deranged food is apt to generate foul gases, give a mean bloated feeling pressure around the heart, indigestion, constipation, frequent headaches, nervousness and one so suffering is quite sure to suffer from loss of appetite, energy, and sleep as well as pains beginning on the right side and extending down and back to the shoulder blades. Pains in the intestines and pit of stomach and dragging, worn-out feeling follow and for any or all of these symptoms Tanlac has proved a remarkable preparation. It was designed to remove the cause of these ailments, and anyone may very wisely accept the advice of thousands who recommend it and procure a bottle at Farrell's Drug Store, two doors above the Odeon theater. Mr. Renfrow, the representative, is present daily now at the above store to explain more about the great Dayton, Ohio, Laboratory's medicine all are now praising. Tanlac is sold \$1 per bottle. Ask for Mr. Renfrow or get the trial bottle today.—Advertisement.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.
 The State of West Virginia, Harrison County, to-wit: William Morgan, plaintiff

VS.
 J. V. Thompson and others, defendants.

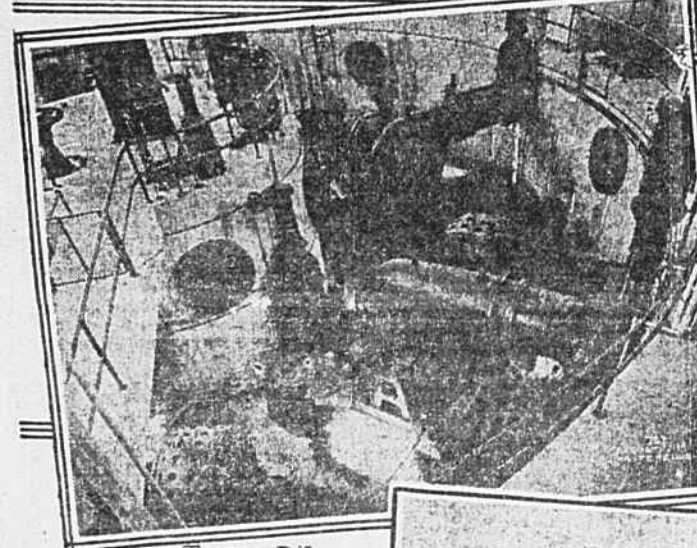
In the Circuit Court of said County.
 To Josiah V. Thompson, James R. Barnes, Samuel W. Shrader and Howard W. Shewalter:

You, each of you, will hereby take notice, that on the 20th day of May, 1916, at the law office of John L. Hechmer in the Jarrett Building in the City of Gratton, County of Taylor, and State of West Virginia, between the hours of sunrise and sunset of said day, I shall proceed to take depositions of William Morgan and others to be read as evidence in my behalf on the hearing of the above styled and pending in the Circuit Court of Harrison County, West Virginia. And if from any cause the said depositions should either not be commenced, or being commenced and not completed, on that day the taking thereof will be adjourned from time to time at the same place and between the same hours until the taking of the same shall be completed.

WILLIAM MORGAN, By Counsel

JOHN L. HECHMER, Solicitor.

How a Great City Purifies Its Water



Pump Pit

The Story of How Baltimore, With Its 600,000 Inhabitants, Furnishes Them With 75,000,000 Gallons of Pure Water Daily—A Task for Giants

BY STUART STEVENS SCOTT.

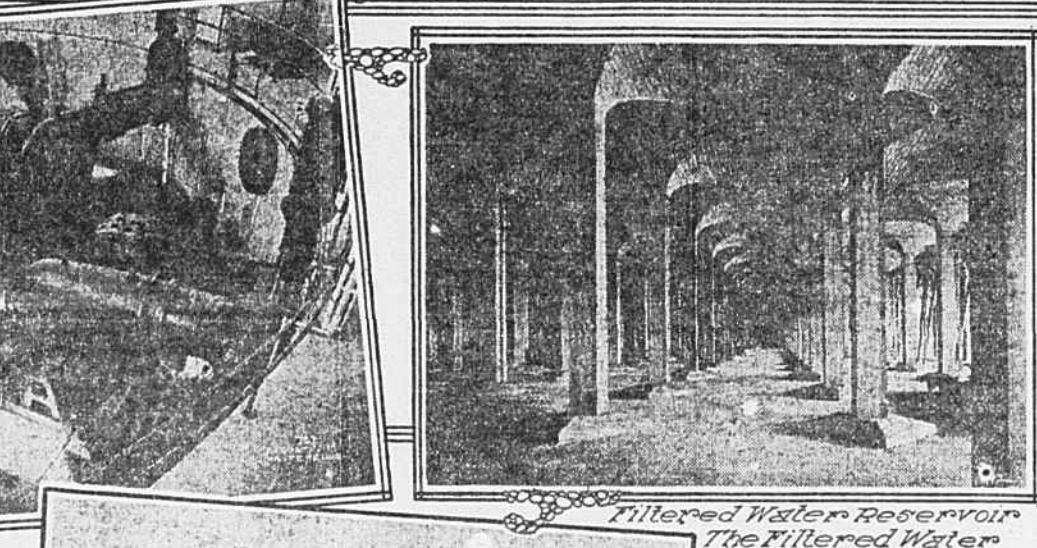
WATER! The great necessity and yet one of the greatest of menaces to life. Modern conditions demand that water taken from rivers must be purified before it may be used for household purposes.

When man was primitive the chances were that all sources of water supply were good. Now one must consider well because, under the analysis of the chemist may a stream that sparkles in the sunlight and has every appearance of being pure may be laden with the germs of deadly poison.

Supplying water to communities has always been a great task. From the days of the Romans, who excelled in their time in the type of aqueducts and baths, to the present time, the development of the water supply has been a matter of tremendous concern for those burdened with the responsibility yet so little has been told of how this has been accomplished that few know of the means employed.

The Baltimore plant.

How the City of Baltimore has evolved from the original system of wells dug here and there to one of the largest and finest filtration plants



Filtered Water Reservoir. The Filtered Water is Kept Under Cover Until Needed



At Left, Filter Beds. In Center, Head House. At Right, Aerator Control House

In the world is a splendid example of American planning and execution.

Let us take a guide and go through the plant.

"The filtration system used in Baltimore is known as the 'mechanical' to distinguish it from others, such as the slow sand and other washing types," explains the guide.

"With the slow sand type the output is from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons of water a day to the acre of filter. With a tremendous acreage it would be possible to give any needed supply, but a large area would be needed because to clean such a filter it is necessary to close a section while the sand was being scraped off and washed in a special washing machine."

"How often does a filter have to be washed?" you ask, wondering why, with such a quantity of water passing through it, it should need laundering.

"At least once a month," is the reply, "and you would be astonished to see the enormous amount of dirt that is taken from the water."

"Now with the mechanical filter—and this is how it gets its name—the filtering and the washing is done almost automatically, or at least mechanically. The water passes through the filter at the rate of 125,000,000

gallons to the acre each day; at least that is the capacity.

"When once the sand is placed in this filter it doesn't have to be touched again. When it gets dirty we wash it where it is. This will be explained in detail when we come to it."

The pumps.

Having thus implanted in your mind the difference between the filtration systems you are anxious to see the plant in operation and you accompany the guide to the pump house, which is the beginning of things. Here you gaze into the pump pit and see, arranged around the bottom of it a number of pumps, each with its own electric motor.

"Here is where the water comes into the filtration plant," explains the guide. "From the reservoir in the hills the water comes through a 12-foot tunnel into a 16-foot shaft that drops 70 feet below the surface of the ground. This shaft acts as a suction chamber for the pumps which you see are arranged around it on radial lines."

"Each pump is independent of the others, as you will notice, and they are installed that way to not only give absolute control, but should one

or more be disabled the others cannot be affected. These pumps drive the water into an 8-foot conduit in which is located the meter which has the odd-sounding name of Venturi, after its inventor, and leads to the Head House."

Having given this information, the guide conducts you to the Head House, and you see the registering apparatus. "This meter performs two distinct duties. One is to accurately measure every gallon of water as it passes through the filtration plant, the other is to control the exact quantity of chemicals that are needed to purify the water."

Chemicals used.

"Chemicals play an important part in the purification of water," says the guide. "These are very ordinary chemicals to be sure, nothing but common lime, hypochlorite of lime and sulphate of iron. We buy them by the ton."

"But how can you tell how much to use?" you ask.

"We find that part of the work a little more difficult than the remainder for that is one of the things that is not done mechanically. The chemists who are continually taking samples of the raw water make their analysis from time to time and they know just what percentage of each of the chemicals to add to each million gallons of water. Then they use the controlling apparatus on the meter which causes the mechanical mixers to add the chemicals in proper proportion."

"Come, we will look at the mixers," adds the guide, and you follow him until you stop in front of two huge revolving drums.

"Before the water reaches to where these machines add the chemicals," explains the guide, "it passes through

a stilling chamber where it has the opportunity to be quiet for a while. Passing through this chamber and having the chemicals added, it passes to the mixing basins where it is very much agitated and the chemicals are thoroughly dissolved."

Coagulating basins.

"From the mixing chamber the water passes into the coagulating basins. By this time the chemicals have formed what are called floc, which very much resemble the small particles formed by sour cream when placed in coffee, and having a consistency very much like the white of an egg. These floc being sticky, they attract the bacteria and other suspended matter in the water, and by the time it has passed through the coagulating stage settles to the bottom."

"By this time the original number of bacteria, something like 10,000 to the cubic centimetre, has been reduced to 50 to the cubic centimetre so that the death rate to these germs has been rather heavy. Water that contains any less than 100 is generally regarded as fit for drinking."

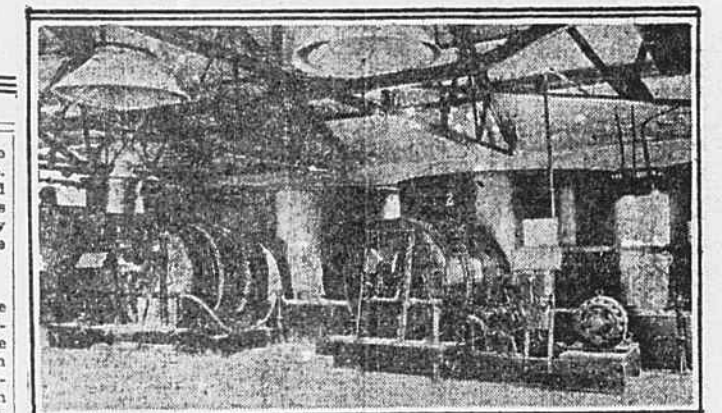
"It is seen, that in the coagulating basins, nearly all the suspended matter is eliminated and it is this suspended matter which is largely earth, that discolors the water. This discoloration of the water is called by the water works people, turbidity and there are times directly after rains, when the turbidity will amount to 500 parts per million, or in plain English, 4,165 pounds to the million gallon."

"These coagulating basins are nothing more than huge tanks built of reinforced concrete, through which it takes a given particle of water about three hours to pass, after which it passes to the filter tanks. There are 32 of these and each has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. Each tank is 55 1/2 feet long, 32 feet wide and 9 feet deep. They are supported on grouted arches and the space between and under the arches form a portion of the reservoir for the filtered water."

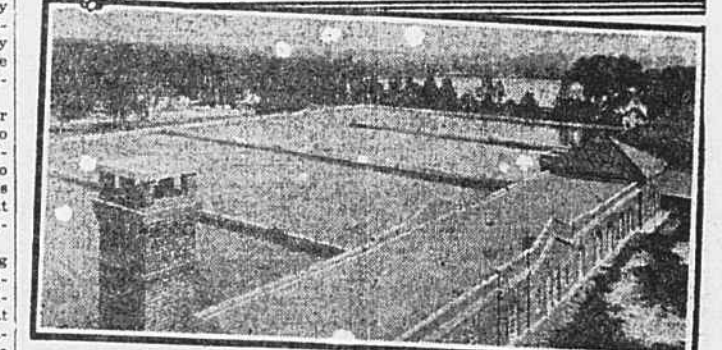
The filter beds.

"Next the water goes to the filter beds. These beds look something like the coagulating basins," says the guide, "but they are different. They are divided into two compartments by concrete walls spaced 30 inches apart. On the floor of each compartment are a series of concrete ridges blocks 5 inches high and spaced three inches apart, each space being covered with semi-elliptical bronze strainer plates, the holes in the latter being 3/32 inches in diameter."

"Over these plates is 14 inches of well graded gravel and over the gravel is 24 inches of sand. Thus it is a sand and gravel filter and the water, by reason of its own weight, percolates through the sand and gravel into the conduits below and through pipes to



Lime Mixers and Lime Tanks



Coagulating Basins and Center Passage

the filtered water reservoir.

"The filtered water reservoir is an underground structure of reinforced concrete divided into two parts, each containing 7,500,000 gallons. The illustration shows the construction and appearance of the filtered water reservoir when empty."

"Now of course we cannot see the sand to know when it is getting dirty, but as it gradually accumulates the sediment the flow becomes lessened and this is duly registered by the loss of head gates."

Washing the filters.

"There are 3-1/2 in. centrifugal pumps to supply wash water for cleaning the filters and this water is forced into elevated tanks from which it flows by gravity back to the filter tanks entering at the bottom, thus driving to the top of the sand, all the dirt that has been gathered and running the dirty water off through suitable troughs to a basin located near the plant. Here it is allowed to settle and the settled water overflows a dam into a neighboring stream."

Automatic control is one of the features of the Baltimore filtration plant, so that it is really a mechanical plant. "But why is the filtered water kept under ground?" you ask, having in mind that sunlight and air is so generally recommended as good for so many things.

"That is to prevent the generation of algae," says the guide, and while you are wondering who or what algae is you are informed that it is an organism that has the peculiarity of thriving in pure water and in the sunlight but which has the faculty for giving the water a rather unpleasant odor and taste.

Demand varies.

"In a large city the demands for water vary considerably at different times of the day and on different days of the year. For instance in the middle of the night the demand for water is less. In the middle of the day, when factories are running and when hundreds of thousands of families are cooking the demand is probably at the highest. It is noticeable that the demand is heavy on Mondays (wash day) in Baltimore. Whenever there is a big fire there is an appreciable increase in the demand for water."

"Should it become necessary for the city to suddenly receive a supply of water in excess of the capacity of the filters—in an emergency such as a great conflagration—on almost a moment's notice it would be possible to entirely eliminate the filtration plant by the mere closing of one valve and the opening of another and the contents of the 12-foot tunnel could be run direct to the reservoir, thence into the street mains."